Fact Sheet

- Speeding was listed as a primary contributing factor in 19 (or 18%) of the 106 fatal crashes that occurred in Delaware in 2007.

- Aggressive Driving behaviors as a whole (includes speeding, tailgating, red light running, unsafe lane changes, fail to yield the right of way) were responsible for 62% of all fatal crashes in 2007.

- A 2008 Spring Poll by AAA shows that 66% of the public supports increased enforcement to address aggressive driving and speeding.

- The same poll shows that 74% of the public believes aggressive driving is a top traffic safety concern, second only to drunk driving (75%).

- In Delaware, most of those killed in aggressive driving related crashes are males, half of whom are under the age of 30.

- Most of Delaware's speed related fatal and injury crashes occur in the afternoons and evenings on secondary roads.

- Nationally, nearly 13,500 people died in speed-related crashes in 2006.

- According to the *Transportation Research Record*, a 1 percent decrease in travel speed reduces injury crashes by about 2 percent, serious injury crashes by about 3 percent and fatal crashes by about 4 percent.

- Tips from the AAA Gas Watcher's Guide
    - Slow down. The faster a vehicle travels, the more fuel it burns.
    - Avoid quick starts and sudden stops. This wastes fuel, is harder on vehicle components and increases the odds of a traffic crash.
    - Lighten the load. Don't haul extra weight in the passenger compartment, trunk or cargo area of your vehicle. A heavier vehicle uses more gasoline.
    - Maintain steady speeds for the best fuel economy. A car uses extra fuel when it accelerates.
    - Minimize the need to brake by anticipating traffic conditions. Be alert for slowdowns and red lights ahead of you, and decelerate by coasting whenever possible.
    - Travel at moderate speeds on the open road. Higher speeds require more fuel to overcome air resistance. Remember, however, speeds slower than the flow of traffic can create a traffic hazard.
    - Use the air conditioner conservatively. Most air conditioners have an "economy" or "recirculation" setting that reduces the amount of hot outside air that must be chilled. Both settings can reduce the air-conditioning load — and save gas.